

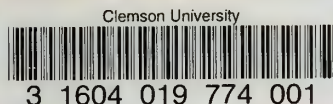
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Federal Archeology

REPORT

August 1988



U. S. Department of the Interior •



National Park Service • Archeological Assistance Division • Washington, D.C.

National Park Service Archeological Assistance Division

Listing of Education in Archeology Projects: LEAP CLEARINGHOUSE

Preliminary Data

During FY 1987, the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service established LEAP: a clearinghouse of the Listing of Education in Archeology Projects. LEAP summarizes information about public education efforts carried out as part of federal agencies' or other organization's archeological projects. Federal agencies were requested to complete an information sheet on each of their archeological projects, programs, or products that included a public awareness effort.

The LEAP clearinghouse contains, but is not limited to, information on: (1) projects or programs (including the cooperative efforts among agencies) to protect archeological resources, and to educate the public about these resources; (2) projects or programs with avocational organizations and volunteers involving archeological survey, testing, excavation, or interpretation; (3) projects or programs with museums, academic institutions, historical societies, etc., for exhibits or displays about archeological resources; and (4) brochures, posters, videos, radio and television spots, and other products of these efforts. The LEAP clearinghouse is intended as a reference for Federal and State agencies, museums, educational organizations, etc., that are seeking information on existing projects, programs, and products to increase public awareness of Archeology.

At this time approximately 450 responses have been received from 13 Federal agencies and several State offices and organizations, museums, and private foundations. Of these, the U.S. Forest Service, Soil

Minerals Management Service

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK DATABASE ESTABLISHED

The Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) is responsible for leasing Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lands and regulating mineral development activity on them. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, the OCS Lands Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act, MMS has established a program to inventory and protect archaeological resources from its permitted actions.

Since the archaeology program began, each of the four MMS Regions has maintained its own manually sorted shipwreck file. These files, for the most part, were compiled in the 1970's when the Bureau funded numerous baseline studies.

The MMS has now embarked upon a project to develop a computerized, uniform, integrated, and expanded shipwreck database file. To achieve these ends, MMS has (1) created a dBase III Plus file system (dBase IV is scheduled for release in July, 1988, and the system will be converted) to be used on hardware that is compatible with an IBM-AT, (2) established uniform data entry fields, and (3) funded additional studies to update existing information as well as expand the area of coverage.

In the effort to expand the database, MMS has contacted the National Park Service's (NPS) National Maritime Initiative Office to ensure that NPS and MMS systems are compatible. Additionally, MMS will be contacting other Federal agencies, coastal State Historic Preservation Officers, maritime museums, historical societies, and dive clubs to solicit their input.

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LEAP CLEARINGHOUSE

(Continued from page 1)

Conservation Service, and U.S. Air Force are the first three agencies whose responses have been entered into the clearinghouse database. With a dBASEIII Plus program designed by the Minerals Management Service, the first 100 records have been queried for summary information under the categories of agency, state, and specific product. The product-specific portion cites title (of product), agency/institution, contact person (address and telephone) and a narrative summary of that product. The brief narrative contains information about the project/program to which it relates, organization, production, use, distribution, funding/sponsorship, etc.

The Archeological Assistance Division anticipates completion of data entry and production of a final report on all information submitted, by the Fall of 1988. Agencies and organizations which would like to be listed in the clearinghouse may send the enclosed form to **George S. Smith, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.**

The following is a summary of the product-specific portion of the first 100 records entered into the clearinghouse: (these have been employed by the U.S. Air Force, Soil Conservation Service, and the U.S. Forest Service in their public awareness efforts).

a. **Posters** relating messages about cultural resource protection, schedules of events, particular sites or features within a park, as well as standard agency information.

b. **Publications** (professional journals, reports, newsletters, books, etc.) ranging from newsletters to evaluation and site reports, and specifically to environmental impact statements and archeological recovery in relation to the Space Shuttle development.

c. **Articles** featured in local and national newspapers, agency magazines, and archeological society journals. A variety of topics include: cultural resource management, site preservation, vandalism/looting, remote sensing, training programs, erosion control, special events, and archeological projects.

d. **Brochures** covering a number of subjects including prehistory and history of agency lands and sites, cultural resource management, tours, excavations, interagency projects and standard agency information.

e. **News releases** announcing archeological projects and findings, special events (such as open houses and summer schedules), new exhibits, cultural resource management, and informing the public about vandalism/looting, and ARPA convictions.

f. **Videos** relaying public information on National Historic Landmarks and the impact of the Space Shuttle at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and television segments featuring excavation projects, rock art, and ancient Native American cultures.

g. **Volunteer organizations and programs** participating in inventory and recording of sites and rock art, as well as excavation, analysis and reporting for archeological projects.

h. **Exhibits and displays** ranging from cultural resource management to historic buildings, to traveling exhibits of selected artifacts and documentation from archeological excavations.

NADB PROGRESS

Work on the National Archeological Database (NADB) continues to progress. Visitors to the Archeological Assistance Division's display area at the SAA Annual Meeting in Phoenix saw a demonstration of Version 2.0 of the Reports portion of NADB. This commercial-grade software is being completed this summer for distribution in late summer or early fall. The Reports portion software provides the means of creating a computerized database for archeological reports with citation and summary information for the report. The software is written in Clipper, a dBASE III Plus compiler and will run on an IBM compatible microcomputer. It requires DOS 2.1 or above, a minimum of 640 K of RAM memory and a recommended hard drive of at least 10 megabytes. Version 2.0 also provides the ability for standard and custom queries and reports, file and records editing and security, and system maintenance.

The Project portion of NADB is being developed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey through a cooperative agreement with the AAD. During the spring, three meetings were held in Washington, DC, San Francisco, and Denver. At the meetings the goals, approach, and schedule for the Project portion, as described in an article by McManamon, Limp, and Farley in *Federal Archeological REPORT*, April 1988, were discussed and suggestions made by the Federal and State agency

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archeologists and database specialists who attended. A prototype software will be developed during the summer and field tested in several locations during the fall. Following further refinements, the software is scheduled for release to participating NADB user organizations in the second half of 1989.

Organizations, especially SHPOs and Federal agency offices, interested in participating in the NADB should contact the AAD, (202)343-4101, for additional information about distribution and program agreements.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK DATA BASE

(Continued from page 1)

Confidentiality of site-specific information is a major concern to the historic preservation community and to MMS. In an effort to ensure the security of the system, MMS will (1) establish an internal code to restrict access, (2) not have "on line" access, and (3) establish a confidentiality agreement for users requesting site-specific information.

The MMS is interested in establishing two-way communications for information flow. We need shipwreck information coming in to expand and upgrade our files. At the same time, MMS will provide information to historic preservation professionals upon request. Additionally, MMS will also provide Federal and State agencies a copy of the dBase system to ensure comparability of data collection and to facilitate data sharing.

In addition to information flow, MMS is soliciting comments on the file system, data elements (Table 1), menus, or search modes. Direct written comments to: Dr. Ed Friedman, Agency Historic Preservation Officer, Minerals Management Service, 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091, or call FTS 959-7783 or (703) 648-7783.



Field Name	General Definition
1. Map Refno	Reference number which is assigned to wreck and is unique to that vessel.
2. Vessel Name	Name of vessel.
3. Nationality	Country where built.
4. Date Blt	Three fields--Year, month, and day vessel was launched.
7. Date Lst	Three fields--Year, month, and day vessel was lost.
10. Vessel Type	Type of vessel (including aircraft) such as freighter, schooner, etc.
11. Tonage	Capacity of vessel in metric tons.
12. Lost Lat	Latitude position of loss.
13. Lost Long	Longitude position of loss.
14. County	Land segment adjacent to point of loss.
15. Lost Depth	Depth of water (in meters) at point of loss.
16. Loc Accury	Accuracy of the wreck location.
17. Cul Resorc	Whether vessel is eligible or not for listing in the National Register.
18. Plan Area	Subdivision of the OCS used for considering area to be offered for lease.
19. Prot Diagram	Official OCS leasing map. Each of which has a unique alphanumeric number. They contain a grid system based on either UTM or State Plan coordinates and number blocks.
20. Lease Num	Two fields--Current and previously assigned number of the lease issued for a leased block.
22. Salvage	Refers to salvage history of the vessel and cargo.
23. Preservation	Potential of a site to provide useful information.
24. Data Sorc	Five fields--Sources of information about a vessel.
29. Summary	Memo field to include additional information pertinent to the vessel. Four thousand characters may be entered.
30. Wreck Verf	The wreck has received physical hands-on verification.
31. NMI Dbase	Site listed in National Maritime Initiative data base.

Table 1. Data elements established for shipwreck file.

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ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT

On April 28, 1988, President Reagan signed into law the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-298; 43 U.S.C. 2101 *et seq.*; 102 Stat. 432). Under the Act, the United States asserts title to three classes of abandoned shipwrecks and removes them from the jurisdiction of the law of salvage and the law of finds. With two exceptions, simultaneously with the U.S. assertion of title, the United States transferred title of the three classes of abandoned shipwrecks to the State in or on whose submerged lands the shipwreck is located. The exceptions relate to shipwrecks located in or on public (meaning Federal) lands (which remain the property of the United States) and Indian lands (which remain the property of the Indian tribe owning such lands).

The Act directs the States to manage shipwrecks in such a manner that will:

- (1) protect natural resources and habitat areas;
- (2) guarantee recreational exploration of shipwreck sites; and
- (3) allow for appropriate public and private sector recovery of shipwrecks, consistent with the protection of historical values and the environmental integrity of the shipwrecks and the sites. In addition, States are encouraged to establish underwater parks or areas to provide additional protection for shipwreck sites. States also are directed to make funds available from the Historic Preservation Fund for the study, interpretation, protection and preservation of historic shipwrecks.

Section 5 of the Act requires that the Director of the National Park Service (NPS) issue guidelines, within nine months of enactment, to assist State and Federal agencies in developing legislation and regulations to carry out their responsibilities under the Act. The Act also requires that the guidelines be developed after consulting with appropriate public and private sector interests.

The Departmental Consulting Archeologist is responsible for overseeing preparation of the advisory guidelines. As a first step, the NPS will examine existing State programs for the management of abandoned shipwrecks located in State waters. The Service then will hold a series of public meetings nationwide so that all public and private sector interests will have an opportunity to present their views. Proposed guidelines will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for public comment by January 28, 1989.

For further information, contact Michele C. Aubry, archeologist and program analyst in the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127 or at Area Code (202) 343-1879, commercial and FTS.

SUMMARY of 14 JUNE 1988 HEARING on PROPOSED ARPA AMENDMENTS

A hearing before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was held on 14 June, 1988, to discuss amendments proposed by Representative Sam Gejdenson (D-CT) to amend the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). Testimony was given by the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society for Historical Archaeology. The testimony and discussions were generally favorable to the need for improvement in law enforcement aspects of ARPA. Senator Domenici (R-NM) testified in favor of the lowering of the felony threshold that he has proposed in the Senate. He expressed a willingness to compromise on the exact dollar level and continues to feel that the dollar level, rather than the surface/subsurface distinction is the way to go. Representative Gejdenson indicated that he would be amenable to compromising on this point. It seems that on this aspect of the amendments there is considerable support in both the House and Senate. All the testimony also supported making a felony conviction easier.

The redefinition of "archeological resource" has less support. Congressmen on the subcommittee questioned the change from 100 to 50 years, complaining that this would make "everything" eligible for protection. Testimony questioned the need for a redefinition and warned that it could hinder law enforcement efforts and require substantial redrafting of regulations. There was unanimous support for the proposed amendment that would make an "attempt" to loot as much a crime as the act itself.

There appears to be hope that an amendment that would make it easier to prosecute a felony charge and make attempted looting as serious a crime as the act itself is possible. The subcommittee staff will be developing possible modifications to the Gejdenson proposal.

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION**

**Listing of Education in Archeology Projects
Project/Program Summary**

1. Agency/Institution: _____ 2. State: _____

3. Project/Program: _____

4. Contact Person:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

5. Title and Narrative Summary of each product (list each product individually including multiple examples of the same product type; continue on back if necessary).

Product Type:

a. Poster b. Publication c. Article d. Brochure e. Agency News Release f. Video/Television
Program Segment g. Volunteer Program h. Exhibit/Display

Note:

Publications include professional journals, newsletters, books etc. Articles include magazines, newspaper features, etc.

Product type: _____ (use letter code as indicated above)

Title: _____

Narrative Summary: (limit to 100 words or less)

Product type: _____ (use letter code as indicated above)

Title: _____

Narrative Summary: _____

Product type: _____ use letter code as indicated above)

Title: _____

Narrative Summary: _____

Product type: _____ (use letter code as indicated above)

Title: _____

Narrative Summary: _____

Product type: _____ (use letter code as indicated above)

Title: _____

Narrative Summary: _____

6. Information Provided by:

a. Name: _____

b. Office/Agency: _____

c. Phone: _____

d. Date Completed: _____

ARCHEOLOGICAL THEME BOOKMARKS



Figure 1

As part of the President's "Take Pride in America" program, the National Park Service Archeological Assistance Division (AAD), and the US Fish and Wildlife Service have developed and printed over 1.4 million archaeological theme bookmarks. Working through the Inter-agency Committee on Public Awareness of the Federal Archeology Program the bookmarks are available for distribution to Federal and State agencies, school systems, libraries, parks and recreation departments, and the general public. Each bookmark conveys a message that protecting our nation's historic and archaeological sites from vandalism and looting, asking the public to help in preserving our past. Six different cover drawings are available: **Adena Pottery Vessel (Figure 1)**, **Mississippian Polished Stonework Bowl (Figure 2)**, **Rock Art Figure (Figure 3)**, **Totem Pole Northwest Coast (Figure 4)**, **Lighthouse (Figure 5)**, and **Bone Carving Northwest Coast (Figure 6)**. A space is provided on the back for the address and telephone number of the public or private organization which people can contact for information about protecting cultural resources.

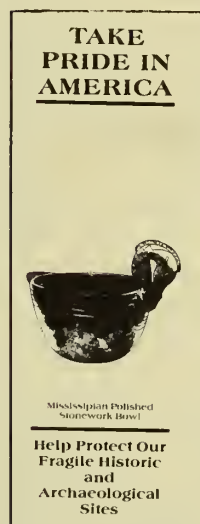


Figure 2

There are a variety of ways to promote public awareness of archeology by using the bookmarks. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the AAD decided to distribute the bookmarks to six school and library systems in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The school and library administrative offices of Montgomery, Prince George's, Fairfax and Arlington counties, the District of Columbia and the city of Alexandria were contacted to obtain approval for distributing the bookmarks. Contact persons for the school systems were Deputy/Assistant Superintendents, Directors of Libraries and School and Community Relations, and the Communications Branch. Library contacts included the Associate Director of Public Libraries, the Coordinator of Library Services and Programs, the Departments of Acquisitions and Word Processing, and the

Reference Desk. All but one school district required that permission be requested in writing and samples of the bookmarks submitted for review (a process of approximately five to ten business days). One library needed to review the bookmarks, while the other five said they would distribute whatever was sent to them.



Figure 3

A primary order of 240,000 bookmarks has been printed and mailed to three school and four library systems. A second order will be completed by the end of August and mailed to the remaining school and library districts before students return in September. Three schools will place bookmarks in their library media centers, while the other three intend to distribute them to all of their students. The library systems will disseminate the bookmarks through each of their branches. At this writing, the total distribution of bookmarks to the six systems amounts to 422,000 bookmarks. An information packet is being developed which will include such information as the national problem of vandalism and looting, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95), and the addresses of area State Historic Preservation Officers, State Archeologists, and local archeological societies.

Requests for bookmarks should be made to **George S. Smith, Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, (202) 343-4101.**

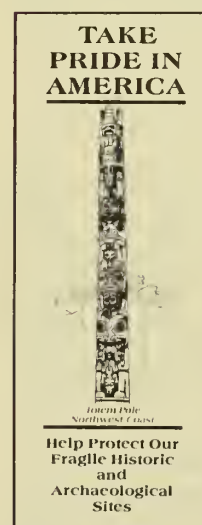


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

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ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION TRAINING for CULTURAL RESOURCES and LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGERS and SPECIALISTS

Objective

The Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, in cooperation with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) have developed a 12-hour training course titled, "Archeological Protection Training for Cultural Resources and Law Enforcement Managers and Specialists." The objective of the course is to provide an overview of archeological resource protection against looting and vandalism for cultural resources and law enforcement managers and specialists concerned with improving their programs. It will assist managers in evaluating the current status of their programs, particularly with regard to personnel training needs, and inform specialists about effective ways to implement archeological resource protection activities. It also will provide an opportunity for interagency cultural resources and law enforcement program personnel to interact on improving cooperative efforts that may be necessary to protect significant archeological properties.

There is no charge for course tuition, however those wishing to attend must apply to the appropriate NPS Regional Office training division (Mid-Atlantic RO, Southeast RO, Rocky Mountain RO, or Western RO). Further information is available by contacting **Richard Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division, (202) 343-4113**. The course is planned to be offered at nine locations around the country during 1988 according to the following schedule:

August 1-2, Bloomington, IN; contact: Deborah Burnett, Mid-Atlantic RO, (215) 597-9153. September 13-14, Albuquerque, NM; contact: Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO, (303) 969-2000. September 15-16, Denver, CO; contact: Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO, (303) 969-2000. October 25-26, Philadelphia, PA; contact: Deborah Burnett, Mid-Atlantic RO, (215) 597-9153. October 27-28, Boston, MA; contact: Deborah Burnett, Mid-Atlantic RO, (215) 597-9153. November 14-15, Seattle, WA; contact: Pauline Jue, Western RO, (415) 556-3916. November 16-17, San Francisco, CA; contact: Pauline Jue, Western RO, (415) 556-3916. December 5-6, Dallas, TX; contact: Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO, (303) 969-2000. December 8-9, Atlanta, GA; contact: Norma Patton, Southeast RO, (404) 331-5712.

Course Description

This course is designed to provide a strategic overview of archeological resource protection for cultural resource and law enforcement program managers. Through an overview of archeological resource crime in the United States, participants will gain an understanding of how the protection problem developed and its current national magnitude. Familiarity with the existing legal solutions to the problem will be provided by a detailed introduction to the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other applicable laws and regulations. The essential elements of an ARPA case will be outlined in presentations on: the legal definition of "archeological resource"; examples of protected archeological resources; site damage assessment procedures; the value and cost determinations required by the law; damage assessment reporting; and case preparation. The final portion of the training will be a panel discussion with audience participation on the subjects of improving the effectiveness of existing law enforcement efforts and developing innovative strategies for preventing archeological resource crime in the future.

CONFERENCE on DISSEMINATING ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

The National Park Service (Archeological Assistance Division and Interpretation Division) with the assistance of the Bureau of Land Management, Tennessee Valley Authority (Cultural Resources Division) and the Soil Conservation Service is co-sponsoring with the University of Minnesota, Center for Ancient Studies the second conference on presenting the past to the public. The conference **"PRESENTING THE PAST: MEDIA, MARKETING, AND THE PUBLIC"** will address the question of how professionals who pursue research and programs concerning the human past -- anthropologists, archeologists, historians, and other social scientists and humanists -- can communicate the results of their work to the interested public. The conference is scheduled for **October 12 - 14, 1988** on the campus of the **University of Minnesota** in Minneapolis. For further information contact **George S. Smith, Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, (202) 343-4101** or **Peter S. Wells, Director, Center for Ancient Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, (612) 625-2503**.

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UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY

An informal communication network for underwater archeologists, maritime historians, managers of submerged cultural resources, and supporters of underwater archeological preservation is available. Participants are encouraged to develop mailing lists and pass on information to improve awareness of underwater archeological resources. Information is shared about underwater and marine archeology, submerged cultural resources management, marine protected areas, research, State and local laws, successful legal cases waged against treasure hunters and commercial salvors, education efforts for sport divers, and new technology. Contact: **Calvin R. Cummings, National Park Service, P.O. Box 25287 - BCR, Denver, CO 80225, or call (303) 969-2570, FTS 327-2570.**

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VANDALISM

The "International Symposium on Vandalism: Research, Prevention and Social Policy" was held in Seattle during April. Several stated objectives were accomplished, including bringing together managers, researchers, law enforcement and criminal justice leaders, educators, and other public officials to examine the nature and extent of vandalism within various settings. Sessions devoted to archeological resources protection were prominent, and in particular, successful program approaches were demonstrated by the US Forest Service and US Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District. Information on the symposium, its participants, and plans to publish the proceedings is available from: **Dr. Chris Christensen, ISV Co-chair, US Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, 4043 Roosevelt Way, N.E., Seattle, WA 98105.**

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

The ever-broadening scope of archeological activity in State and Federal programs throughout the Southeast has created the need for timely and efficient communication among agency archeologists. In response, the Interagency Archeological Services Division (IASD) of the NPS Southeast Regional Office has expanded the scope of its newsletter, *Interaction*. It is mailed quarterly and will be directed to all State and Federal archeologists working in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

Subscribers will also receive copies of the *Federal Archeology REPORT*. Information exchange items as well as current lists of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of agency archeologists should be sent to: **John E. Ehrenhard, Chief Interagency Archeological Services Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, GA 30303.**

The *Cultural Resource Management Reporter* is a newsletter of the Edison Electric Institute (EEI) Task Force on Cultural Resource Management. It was first issued in March. The Task Force is concerned with improving the quality of cultural resources management within the electric utility industry and is an established element of the EEI Energy and Environment Committee. As a forum for information exchange, the *CRM Reporter* will describe major reports, announce significant discoveries, and present innovative management plans. Initial issues of concern include the development of State Historic Preservation Plans and sponsorship of a historic overview of hydroelectric development in the US. Subscribers should contact: **Darlene S. Radcliffe, LEAD Rm. 514 A, Cincinnati Gas and Electric, P.O. Box 960, Cincinnati, OH 45201.**

CHANGING VIEW OF HOHOKAM PREHISTORY

The Bureau of Reclamation sponsored a seminar titled "Changing Views of Hohokam Prehistory" at the Amerind Foundation in Dragoon, AZ, during February. The seminar was organized as a result of the peer review of the Bureau's Central Arizona Project (CAP) conducted by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. The purpose was to summarize and discuss current understanding of the Hohokam, especially as a result of research through CAP. Among the topics discussed were Hohokam exchange and interaction, chronology, settlement patterns in the Phoenix and Tucson Basins, subsistence, and material culture. The seminar demonstrated that variability was a key to Hohokam culture. They were most likely composed of more than one ethnic group, and their society became increasingly complex and diversified. The seminar results will be published by the University of New Mexico Press in 1989. Additional information may be obtained from: **Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Projects Office, Attn: Thomas R. Lincoln (APO-150), P.O. Box 9980, Phoenix, AZ 85068.**

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SLACK FARM SITE

Archeologists completed their salvage excavations at the Slack Farm site near Uniontown in southwestern Kentucky where hundreds of Native American burials were disinterred last winter by an illegal commercial grave robbing operation. The incident was discovered and reported to Kentucky State Police in December, 1987, and as a result, 10 men from Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois were indicted by a Union County grand jury for desecration of a place of burial.

The site is a large Late Mississippian, protohistoric village covering approximately 25 acres of the Ohio River floodplain. It probably represents the Caborn-Welborn archeological culture (AD 1450-1700), with evidence of household clusters, mortuary areas, and

horticultural activities. In addition to more than 400 burials, historic artifacts recovered from the site suggest that inhabitants of the Slack Farm site had indirect contact with the British or French.

The recovery of human remains and scientific information is being supported by a combination of Federal, State, and private efforts. Primary funding is a Historic Preservation Fund supplemental grant to Kentucky from the National Park Service. Other sources include a Preservation Services Fund grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a State Historic Preservation grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council, and a grant from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. Further information may be obtained by contacting **David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, at (502) 564-7005.**

Federal Archeology REPORT
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The production of *Federal Archeology REPORT* is supervised by Richard C. Waldbauer. It is edited and designed by Juliette G. Tahar. Comments, announcements, and requests for copies can be made by telephone (202)343-4101, or may be addressed to:

